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THE Boston-AND COUNTRY JOURNAL. (No. 1090.)

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

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MONDAY, April 8, 1776.

IN CONGRESS,

MARCH 23, 1776.

WHEREAS the Petitions of these United Colonies to the King, for the Redress of great and manifest Grievances, have not only been neglected, but treated with Scorn and Contempt; and the Opposition to Despotic Measures evidently formed to reduce them to a State of servile Submission, and their necessary Defence against hostile Forces actually employed to subdue them, declared Rebellion: And Whereas an unjust War hath been commenced against them, which the Commanders of the British Fleets and Armies have prosecuted and still continue to prosecute with their utmost Vigour and in a cruel Manner; wasting, spoiling and destroying the Country, burning Houses and defenceless Towns, and exposing the helpless Inhabitants to every misery from the Inclemency of the Winter, and not only urging Savages to invade the Country, but inciting Negroes to murder their Masters: And Whereas the Parliament of Great-Britain hath lately passed an Act, affirming these Colonies to be in open Rebellion; forbidding all Trade and Commerce with the Inhabitants thereof, until they shall accept Pardons and submit to despotic Rule; declaring their Property, wherever found upon the Water, liable to Seizure and Confiscation; and enacting that what had been done there, by Virtue of the Royal Authority, were just and lawful Acts and shall be so deemed: From all which it is manifest, that the iniquitous Scheme, contrived to deprive them of the Liberty they have a right to by the Laws of Nature and the English Constitution, will be pertinaciously pursued, being, therefore, necessary to provide for their Defence and Security, and just liable to make Reprisal upon their Enemies and otherwise to annoy them, according to the Laws and Usages of Nations; the CONGRESS, trusting that such of their Friends in Great Britain (of whom it is possessed there are many intitled to Applause and Estimade for their Patriotism and Benevolence, and in whose Favor a Discrimination of Property cannot be made) as shall suffer by Captures, will impute it to the Authors of our common Calamities, DO DECLARE AND RESOLVE as follows, to wit.

Resolved, That the Inhabitants of these Colonies be permitted to fit out Armed Vessels to cruize on the Enemies of these United Colonies.

Resolved, That all Ships and other Vessels, their Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, and all Goods, Wares and Merchandize belonging to any Inhabitant or Inhabitants of Great Britain, taken on the high Seas, or between high and low water Mark by any Armed Vessel fitted out by any private Person or Persons to whom Commissions shall be granted, and being libelled and prosecuted in any Court erected for the Trial of Maritime Affairs in any of these Colonies, shall be deemed and adjudged to be lawful Prize, and after deducting and paying the Wages the Seamen and Mariners on board of such Captures as are Merchant Ships and Vessels shall be entitled to according to the Terms of their Contracts until the Time of Adjudication, shall be condemned to and for the Use of the Owners or Owners, and the Officers, Marines and Mariners of such Armed Vessel, according to such Rules and Proportions as they shall agree on. *Provided always*, That this Resolution shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to any Vessel bringing Settlers, Arms, Ammunition, or Warlike Stores to and for the Use of these Colonies, or any of the Inhabitants thereof who are Friends to the American Cause, or to such Warlike Stores, or to the Effects of such Settlers.

Resolved, That all Ships or Vessels with their Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandize belonging to any Inhabitant of Great-Britain as aforesaid, which shall be taken by any of the Vessels of War of these United Colonies, shall be deemed forfeited, one third after deducting and paying the Wages of Seamen and Mariners, as aforesaid, to the Officers and Men on board, and two thirds to the Use of the United Colonies.

Resolved, That all Ships or Vessels with their Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes belonging to any Inhabitants of Great Britain as aforesaid, which shall be taken by any Vessel of War fitted out by and at the expence of any of the United Colonies shall be deemed forfeited, and divided, after deducting and paying the Wages of Seamen and Mariners as aforesaid, in such Manner and Proportions as the Assembly or Convention of such Colony shall direct.

Resolved, That all Vessels, their Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, and Cargoes belonging to Inhabitants of Great Britain, as aforesaid, and all Vessels which may be employed in carrying Supplies to the Ministerial Armies, which shall happen to be taken near the Shores of any of these Colonies, by the People of the Country or Detachments from the Army, shall be deemed lawful Prize and the Court of Admiralty within the said Colony, is required on Condemnation thereof, to adjudge that all Charges and Expences which may attend the Capture and Trial be first paid out of the Monies arising from the Sales of the Prize and the Remainder equally divided among all those who shall have been actually engaged and employed in taking the said Prize. *Provided*, That where any Detachments of the Army shall have been employed as aforesaid, their Part of the Prize-money shall be distributed among them in Proportion to the Pay of the Officers and Soldiers so employed.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

AMERICANS!

REMEMBER the Stamp act (1) by which immense sums were to be yearly extorted from you.

Remember the declaratory act, (2) by which a power was assumed of binding you in all cases whatsoever, without your consent.

Remember the broken promise of the Ministry never again to attempt taxes on America. *

Remember the duty act. (4)

Remember the (3) massacre at Boston, by British soldiers. (6)

Remember the ruin of that once flourishing city, by their means. (7)

Remember the massacre at Lexington. (8)

Remember the burning of Charlestown. (9)

Remember General Gage's infamous breach of faith with the people of Boston. (10)

Remember the cannonading, bombarding and burning of Falmouth. (11)

Remember the shrieks and cries of the women and children. (11)

Remember the cannonading of Stonington & Bristol. (12)

Remember the burning of Jamestown, Rhode-Island. (12)

Remember the frequent insults of Newport. (12)

Remember the broken charters. (13)

Remember the cannonade of Hampton. (14)

Remember the act for seizing and enslaving your murderers. (14)

Remember the cannonade of New York. (15)

Remember the altering your established jury laws. (16)

Remember the hiring foreign troops against you. (17)

Remember the rejecting of Lord Chatham's, Mr. Hartley's and Mr Burke's plans of conciliation. (18) *I am glad they did.*

Remember the rejecting of all your numerous humble petitions. (21)

Remember the contempt with which they spoke of you in both Houses. (20)

Remember the cowardly endeavour to prevent foreign nations supplying you with arms and ammunition, (22) when they themselves knew they intended coming to cut your throats. (6)

Remember their hiring savages to murder you

* See Lord Bottetourts speech, pa. 764 vol. 2.

(1) See Stamp Act, pa. 53, Vol. 1. Index.— (2) See declaratory act, pa. 524. (3) See Tea Act, pa. 135. Vol. 1. — on Molasses — pa. 9, vol. 2. (4) See Tea Act, pa. 736, Vol. 1. (5) See Massacre, pa. 69, Vol. 3. (6) See index, under Troops British. (7) See port act, pa. 499. — & Sufferings of Boston, pa. 541, 596. & index, under Town of Boston. (8) See page 723, &c. (9) See pa. 754. (10) See pa. 746. (11) See page 825, 1003. (12) See index, under Army British, &c. — & Rhode Island, & Virginia, transactions there, &c. (13) See list of Grievances, pa. 971, & act altering the Massachusetts Charter, pa. 532. (14) See Murder Act, pa. 509. (15) See page 793, 797. (16) See indexes, under Admiralty Courts of — Act against Burning the King's Ships. — & Murder Act, pa. 176 — 509 — & indexes, under Jurys. (17) See pa. 960. (18) See pa. 734. (19) See pa. 896. (20) See index under Common House of debates in. (21) See indexes, under Petitions. — & petitions of the Congress, pa. 656, 691. (22) See page 843. (23) See Kings Proclamation, pa. 642. (24) See pa. 787. (25) See pa. 881. (26) See restraining Act, pa. 721, & L.d Camdens speech, pa. 736. & Merits of the Mass. Bay, pa. 537. (27) See pa. 1111. 1112. (28) See pa. 914. (29) See Character of the Parliament. Crisis, pa. 740, &c. — & British Grievances, pa. 532, Vol. 2, & pa. 540, & Crisis, pa. 744, &c. (30) See index under Congress Continental, & Confederacy, pa. 1056. (31) See indexes under King, & his Character. Crisis, pa. 740, &c.

farmers with their families. (24)

Remember the bribing negroe slaves to assassinate their masters. (24)

Remember the burning of Norfolk. (25)

Remember their obliging you to pay treble duties, when you came to trade with the countries you had helped them to conquer. (23) in Canada, by an Act of Parliament laying a duty of 3— (26)

Remember their depriving you of all share in the fisheries, you had equally with them spent your blood and treasure to acquire. (26)

Remember their old restrictions on your woolen manufactures, your hat making, your iron and steel forges and furnaces. (27)

Remember their arbitrary Admiralty Courts. (28) a Gaol on all Spirits imported in Canada, from G. Britain, & 9 from the Colonies.

Remember the inhuman treatment of the brave Col. ALLEN, and the irons he was sent in to England. (28)

Remember the long habitual base venality of British Parliaments. (29)

Remember the corrupt, putrified state of that nation, (24) and the virtuous, sound, healthy state of your own young constitution. (30)

Remember the tyranny of Mezentius, who bound living men face to face with dead ones, and the effect of it. *They poisoned one another!*

Remember the obduracy and unforgiving spirit of the tyrant, evident in the treatment of his own brothers. (31)

Remember that an honourable death is preferable to an ignominious life; and never forget what you owe to yourselves, your families and your posterity. *See list of Grievances pa. 971, &*

◊ See the above resolves, with the references, pa. 930.

See index, under Salt Petre, & Gun-Powder — see index under Troops British & see pa. 905. (a) They went there see pa. 961. & see index, under New-York. — This Commission did not come. ◊ See page 912, with the reference in margin. X See index, under Army of the United Colonies (1) See page 913, with the reference in the Margin. (2) See index, under Naval Affairs. (3) See index, under Town of Boston. (4) See page 923. (5) See pa. 910, &c.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) March 1.

At this time, the salt petre works at Warwick, Petersburg, and Blanford, produce full 200 weight per day; and two other works, now erecting on James River, will increase the quantity to upwards of 350 weight per day. A powder-mill is also erecting, which, when compleated, will amply supply this colony with that necessary article.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.

By the last advices from Cambridge, there is reason to believe that the British troops intend to evacuate Boston. Where they will proceed after quitting Boston, is altogether uncertain. It is reported in Boston, that their destination is to Halifax, for the purpose of going to Canada. Some conjecture that their design is to go to the southward; others that they intend to attempt giving possession of New-York. As this appears very probable, measures are taking to put that place in the best posture of defence. &

A correspondent upon hearing that the real errand of the Commissioners coming from England, was to grant Pardons, from the King, asked, "Whether it should be featherable for a man to be detected with one of them in his pocket."

Extract of a Letter from Charlestown, South-Carolina, dated Feb. 7, 1776.

Upon the return of the Georgia Delegates, the Sons of Liberty assembled, unrigged all the vessels that were ready to sail for England, set up a gallery pole, seized upon the persons of the governor and council, and sent to us for two hundred men. Some tories there are striving to bring on an Indian war, and recruiting for government in the back parts of that province. ◊

The town is surrounded with seven batteries, two on James's Island, viz. Fort Johnston of twenty, and a new one of eleven guns, and two on Sullivan's island, one of twelve and another of four guns so that we can rake the whole harbour from the bar. But I suppose this is nothing to what your Council of Safety has done for the defence of Philadelphia, which is so easily defended on account of the length of your river. You must be impregnable by this time. ◊

Extract of a letter from Brigadier General James Moore, in the Continental service, to the Honorable Cornelius Harnett, Esq; President of the Provincial Council, North Carolina, dated Wilmington, March 20, 1776. (1)

THE 27th of February, by four o'clock, we arrived at Dollison's landing, but as we could not possibly march that night, for want of horses for the artillery, I dispatched an express to Moore's creek bridge, to learn the situation of affairs there, and was informed that Col. Lillington, who had the day before taken his stand at the bridge, was that afternoon reinforced by Col. Caswell, and that they had raised a small breast-work, and destroyed a part of the bridge. The next morning the 27th, at break of day, an alarm gun was fired, immediately after which, scarce allowing our people a moment to prepare, the tory army with Capt. M'Cloud at their head, made their attack on Col. Caswell and Col. Lillington, and finding a small intrenchment next to the bridge on our side empty, concluded that our people had abandoned their post, and in the most hasty manner advanced within thirty paces of our breast work and artillery, where they met a very proper reception. Capt. M'Cloud and Capt. Campbell fell within a few paces of the breast work, the former of whom received upwards of twenty balls through his body; and in a very few minutes their whole army was put to the flight, and most shamefully abandoned their General, who was next day taken prisoner. The loss of the enemy in this action, from the best accounts we have been able to learn, is about 30 killed and wounded; but as numbers of them must have fallen into the creek, besides many more that were carried off, I suppose their loss may be estimated at about 50. We had only two wounded; one of which died this day. Thus, Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, has most happily terminated a very dangerous insurrection, and will I trust put an effectual check to toryism in this country. From the best information I was able to procure, the tory army amounted to about 24 or 1500. (1)

The situation of affairs in this place made it necessary for me to return here, which, at the special request of the Committee, I did last night with my regiment. The large requisitions made by the men of war, who now lie just below the town, gave the inhabitants reason to apprehend every thing that could be suffered from their disappointed vengeance; however the committee have most spiritedly determined rather to suffer the worst of human evils than afford them any supplies at all, and I have no doubt we shall be able to prevent them from doing any great injury. (1)

A letter from North Carolina says, that at the battle of Moor's Creek Bridge, about 40 of the Tories were killed, whose army consisted of at least 2500 men, most of whom were taken, with 32 baggage waggons, a quantity of dry goods, &c. also 1200 guns, chiefly rifles, with swords, dirks, and some powder and ball.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Swallow Packet, does assert from the best authority, that the intention of sending Commissioners here is merely to bribe, corrupt and divide the province; that the whole may be the more easily swallowed up and reduced to the most abject state of conquered countries; which idea the present restraining bill must make evident to the meanest capacity: All American property wheresoever found being rendered, by the act of Parliament that authorises the crown to send out commissioners—*Legal Plunder*, and under the presumption of its being pirated, is by the proclamation of the best of Princes, bearing date, St. James's, Dec. 27, 1775, apportioned out in shares among the royal pirates. That the court of France have generously interfered thro' the court of Swerden, and thereby prevented the embarkation of the Russians, which has reduced our humane prince to the necessity of sending his hungry, though confidential Hanoverians to take charge of our garrisons of Gibraltar and Minorca, in order the better to enable him to carry on his mild scheme of cutting the throats of his American subjects, because they have the presumption to look upon and hold the earnings of their industry to be their own property. ◊

It is said, that 6000 Highlanders are to be expected and the utmost efforts are used to recruit in G. B. and Ireland. The interested nobility and gentry add half a guinea a head to increase the ROYAL bounty for recruits; notwithstanding all which, the business goes on very heavily; which was acknowledged by Lord Barrington in parliament. ◊

NEW-YORK, March 29 (1)

By the Albany post we are informed that letters had just come to hand in Albany, informing that General Carleton one morning, had shot seventeen of his men for refusing to fight. The few forces under his command, as well as the people in general in Quebec, were much divided: That our forces amounted to 5700 men, and many on their march, which, when joined, would augment our army to upwards of 7000; and that our troops were to storm the city the 30th of March. (1)

April 1. Thursday about 1000 Riflemen arrived here from Boston; and Saturday last Brigadier General Heath with Stark's, Webb's & Bond's Patterson's & Grayton's Regiments arrived here from the same Place via. New London. &

Part of Col. Drayton's Battalion from Elizabeth Town, and several Companies from Connecticut came to Town last Week also; so that we now have here about Eight Thousand Men. &

Tuesday last arrived here from Philadelphia, Brigadier General Baron De Woedtke, the Hon. Benjamin Franklin, and several other Gentlemen.

WATERTOWN, April 8.

Last Friday fortnight Capt. John Allen, late a sheep-shearer in Boston, (with some other tories besides women and children) in a sloop, ran ashore on the back of Cape Cod; thinking he had got into the harbour of Halifax. This is a valuable prize being laden with piece-goods and some cash. (4)

Last Wednesday Capt. Manley took and sent into Beverly, a large brig, after some resistance. This vessel was purchased by William Jackson, at the brazen head, who with Crean Brush, and a number of others, women and children, were on board, besides a serjeant and 12 privates of the 4th or King's own regiment, who are made prisoners. She was bound for Halifax, and has on board a variety of articles; she is estimated to be worth about 25 000 sterling. (2)

Last Thursday the barn of the Widow Sanger, of this town, was consumed. It being very windy 'tis conjectured that the fire was occasioned by a spark from a Scotch chimney a little distance from it.

By a letter from York, dated Dec. 23, we are informed that the Marquis of Rockingham transport, that sailed from Portsmouth with the thirty second regiment on board, was wrecked between Cork and Kinsdale the twenty second, when Lieut. Martin, Ensign Sandiman, the Captain of the ship, all the crew, except four, with all the women and children, and upwards of an hundred soldiers were drowned. [*At Lord North's expence.*] (3)

Yesterday part of the scatter'd flocks of the Old South and Dr. Cooper's church in Brattle Street united—When the Rev Dr. Cooper preached an excellent sermon on the occasion in the Old Brick Meeting house, Boston. (3)

We hear, That on Wednesday last the Rev. President, Fellows and Overseers of Harvard College, waited on his Excellency General *Washington*, with an *Address* conferring on him the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*. (4)

Since our last the Select-Men of the town of Boston waited upon his Excellency General *Washington* with the following Address, viz. ◊

May it please your Excellency,

THE Select-Men of Boston, in behalf of themselves and fellow citizens, with all grateful respect, congratulate your Excellency on the success of your military operations, in the recovery of this town from an enemy, collected from the once respected Britons, who, in this instance are characterized by malice and fraud, rapine and plunder, in every trace left behind them.

Happy are we, that this acquisition has been made with so little effusion of human blood; which, next to the divine favour, permit us to ascribe to your excellency's wisdom, evidenced in every part of a long besiegement.

If it be possible to enhance the noble feelings of that person, who, from the most affluent enjoyments, could throw himself into the hardships of a camp to save his country, uncertain of success, 'tis then possible this victory will heighten your Excellency's happiness, when you consider you have not only saved a large, elegant, and once populous city from total destruction; but relieved the few wretched inhabitants from all the horrors of a besieged town, from the insults and abuses of a disgraced and chagrined army, and restored many inhabitants to their quiet habitations who had fled for safety to the bosom of the country.

May your Excellency live to see the just rights of America settled on a firm basis, which sincerely wish you, and at a late period may that felicity be changed into happiness eternal.

John Scollay,
Timo. Newell,
Tho. Marshall,
Samuel Austin,
Oliver Wendell,
John Pitts.

} Select Men of Boston.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; General of the United Forces in America. ◊

—His Excellency's ANSWER. ◊

To the Select-men and Citizens of Boston, Gentlemen,

YOUR congratulations on the success of the American arms, gives me the greatest pleasure.

I most sincerely rejoice with you on your being once more in the quiet possession of your former habitations; and, what greatly adds to my happiness, that this desirable event has been effected with so little effusion of human blood.

I am exceedingly obliged by the good opinion you are pleased to entertain of my conduct. Your virtuous efforts in the cause of freedom, and unparalleled fortitude with which you have sustained the greatest of all human calamities, justly entitle you to the grateful remembrance of your American brethren; and I heartily pray that the hand of tyranny may never more disturb your repose; and that every blessing of a kind Providence may give happiness and prosperity to the town of Boston.

GEO. WASHINGTON, ◊

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wednesday the 17th Day of April current, is assigned for the holding a General Council.

By order of the major Part of the Council.

JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Secty P. T.

Council Chamber, Watertown, April 6th. 1776.

COMMON SENSE. (5)

TO MORROW will be published and sold by *T. Gill*, and *T.* and *J. Fleet*, in Boston, and *J. Eddy*, in Watertown,

A NEW Edition of COMMON SENSE, addressed to the Inhabitants of America. With several additions in the body of the work. To which is added an Appendix, and an Address to the representatives of the people called Quakers.

N. B. This edition contains upwards of one third more than any former one.

☞ Shop keepers and others, are invited to call

STORE of

ENOCH BROWN.

In Little Cambridge;—at which place is now opening a variety of GOODS, suitable to the approaching season, which will be sold very reasonably.—Among which are many very pretty things in the Ladies way.——ALSO, choice Indigo, per hundred or less; new Raisins per cask; Crockery Ware per crate; best Malaga Wine per cask, &c &c.

Lowe's and Stearns's ALMANACKS, Psalters, Spelling Books, and Primers, to be sold by the printer hereof.

This day an Oration will be delivered, previous to the Re-interment of the late Major General Joseph Warren. See index, under Warren.

Joseph. & pa. 925

BOSTON, April 8, 1776.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Brethren of the Antient and Honorable Society of *Free* and *Accepted MASONS*, that this day will be Re-interr'd the Remains of the late Most Worshipful *JOSEPH WARREN*, Esq; Grand Master of Antient Masonry for *North-America*, who was Slain in the Battle on Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775. —— The Procession will be from the State-House in *Boston*, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. at which Time the Brethren are requested to attend with their Cloathing and Jewels.

By Order of the Right Worshipful *JOSEPH WEBB*, Esq; Deputy Grand Master.

WILLIAM HOSKINS, Grand Secretary.

see pa. 925.

TO be sold by Ebenezer Stedman, *Jun.* at the Sign of the *Light House*, in *Cambridge*. —— *English Steel, Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel, Holland's Gin by the Case, Teneriffe Wine and Cherry Rum by the Gallon, French Cordials by the Bottle or larger Quantity.*

Cambridge, April 8, 1776.

RICHARD JENNYS,

HEREBY acquaints the Public, That he continues the Business of Portait Painting, in Oil, Crayons, and Miniature, at his House in Cambridge-Street, near Concert Hall.

To be sold at the above Place, a Variety of ENGLISH GOODS, consisting of Lutestrings, English and India Taffaties, black Alamode, Sattins and figured Modes, plain and flowered Sarsnets, Stay Tabby, Stay Braid and Galloons, Beatlos, Muslins, Silverets, Callicoes, Cambricks, plain and flowered Lawns and Gauzes, Gauze Aprons & Handkerchiefs, flowered Lawn Aprons, beautiful Ell wide flowered Gauze, Silk Trimings for Ladies Gowns, black Barcelona Cravats, Basket and Metal Buttons, Cotton Velvet, and a Variety of other Articles.

Boston, April 8, 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Demands upon the Estate of the Rev. Mr. *Amos Adams*, late of Roxbury, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Enoch Adams*, of Medfield, Executor of said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement.

Medfield, April 2—1776.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from Brookline, on Tuesday night last, a black Horse about 8 years old, near 15 hands high, has no white about him, trots and paces, goes with his mane fast very wide; supposed to be taken by some soldier returning home to the Westward. Whoever will apprehend the thief so that the subscriber may have his horse again, shall have 5 dollars reward, or 3 dollars for the horse only; paid by B. WHITE.

Brookline, April 6, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS in the night on the 23d or 24th of March, a store on the south side of King Street was broke open, and a trunk containing Irish linnens, buckrams, fustians, flannel, sattins, persian qualities, ribbons, pins and sundry other articles was taken away.—Whoever shall discover the thief or thieves so as he or they may be bro't to justice, and the goods recover'd, shall receive the above reward.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A man servant in a family in Boston, who understands taking care of horses, a garden and to stand table, &c. Such an one may hear of a good place by enquiring of the printer.—None need to apply unless they can be well recommended for their honesty, good-nature and cleanliness.

DESERTED on the night of the 29th March last, from Capt John Wood's Company, in Col. Learnid Baldwin's Regiment, when on their march Southward, Isaac Green, about 30 Years of age, near 6 feet high, light coloured hair, and slim built, belonging to Lexington—and Benjamin Kendell about the same age and height of said Green, belonging to Woburn, but is rather supposed they are both gone to Charlemont. Any person who returns either, or both of said deserters to their Regiment, shall receive *FIVE DOLLARS* for each and necessary charges paid by. JOHN WOOD, Capt.

It is desired that the select men and committees of towns would take particular notice of this advertisement.

TO be sold in Sherburne, near the Meeting-House, a convenient Dwelling House and Barn, and Saddler's Shop, with fifteen Acres of Land, and a profitable young Orchard of two hundred Apple Trees, and a Variety of other Fruit Trees, well Wall'd in, all will be sold very cheap for Cash. Inquire of Asa Brown of Sherburne, or Reuben Brown of Concord.

To be sold, on Thursday next, by Public Vendue, At Two o'Clock, P. M.

A large new Store, in Cambridge,

opposite Mr. *Wolfe's* Glasier, near the Great Bridge. April 7, 1776.

To be Sold by the Subscriber, two good Farms, the one lying in Peterboro' the other in Peterboro' Slip, the Farm in Peterboro' consists of One Hundred Acres, with a fine young Orchard on the same, and is well calculated for raising Grain, and well divided into Mowing and Pasturing, with a double House and good Barn.—The other Farm is a remarkable good one, consists of 200 Acres, has on it some fine interval, and cuts yearly 20 Tons of good Hay, and 40 Tons may easily be cut with a little work, a good new Dwelling House and good Barn on it, on a fine Road for a Tavern, for any gentleman who fancies living in the Country.

Samuel Gragg, jun.

Peterborough, April 4, 1776.

ALL persons having demands on the estate of *Joseph Mayo*, late of Roxbury, Esq; deceased, are desired to carry their accounts to *Joseph Mayo*, of Warwick, administrator to said estate, or to Deacon *David Weld*, of Roxbury, attorney to the executor of said estate, for adjustment:—And those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the administrator or to the said attorney.

The FARM lately occupied by the deceased, to be let, containing between eighty and ninety acres of good pasturing, mowing and plow land, with orcharding and salt marsh. There are on said farm one large house, exceeding pleasantly situated, and one small ditto, with a good barn and other out houses.—Said farm is about 6 miles and three quarters from Boston town house on Dedham road, and about three quarters of a mile from the meeting house.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, ss.

AT the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America and brought into the counties of Plymouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket or Duke's-County, to be held at Plymouth, in the said County of Plymouth, on Friday the 19th of April, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the justice of the capture of a ship,* burthen 250 tons, commanded by James Holmes, said to be improved in supplying or otherwise used in the service of the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the county of Barnstable, is libelled in the court aforesaid; and a trial will be had thereon. And notice is hereby given, pursuant to the laws of the colony aforesaid, to all persons claiming property in said ship or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, that they may appear, and shew cause (if any they have) why the said ship with her cargo & appurtenances should not be condemned.

N. CUSHING, Judge of said court.

* *Call'd the Friendship.*

ON the Memorial and Petition of *John Murray*, in behalf of the town of *Boothbay*, humbly shewing, "That from a thorough examination of the claims of said persons, and of the difficulties under which many of the inhabitants have held their possessions for forty seven years, the honorable Court will see sufficient cause to support the inhabitants in the rights they have so dearly acquired; and therefore pray your wise consideration of the case, and that an act may pass the honorable Court, for quieting the inhabitants in the possession of their lands."——

In the House of Representatives, March 28, 1776.

READ and ordered, That the petitioner publish in the Watertown, Cambridge, and Portsmouth news-papers three weeks successively, as soon as may be, that part of his petition praying for an Act of this Court for quieting the inhabitants in the plantation of *Boothbay* in the possession of their lands) also an attested copy of this order; That all persons claiming lands there, may have an opportunity to shew cause (if any they have) on the second Wednesday of the session of this court in May next, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM COOPER, Speaker P. T.

In Council, March 28, 1776. Read & concurred,

JOHN LOWELL, Dep. Secr'y P. T.

A true copy,

Attest, *JOHN LOWELL*, D. S. P. T.

ALL Persons having any demands on the Estate of Capt. Edward Learned, late of *Sherburn*, Deceas'd, are desired to apply to Jedediah Phips, or Edward Learned of *Sherburn*, administrators to said Estate, for settlement. And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy payment. *Sherburn*, March 28 1776.

At a legal Town Meeting of the Inhabitants of BOSTON, held at the Rev. Dr. *Chauncy's* Meeting-House, on Friday the 29th of March, the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; was unanimously chosen Moderator.—After which they proceeded to the Choice of Town officers, for the ensuing Year, as follows, viz.

William Cooper, Esq; Town-Clerk.

Selectmen.
John Scollay,
Hon. *John Hancock,*
Timothy Newell,
Thomas Marshall,
Samuel Austin,
Oliver Wendell,
John Pitts,

Overseers of the Poor.
William Phillips,
Benjamin Dolbear,
John Leverett,
Samuel Partridge,
Samuel Whitwell,
Daniel Waldo,
John White,
Edward Proctor,
Jonathan Mason,
William Powell,
Ebenezer Storer,
John Sweetser,

Fire Wards.
John Scollay, Esq;
Newman Greenough,
William Cooper, Esq;
Thomas Marshall, Esq;
John Pulling,
Edward Proctor,
Thomas Crafts, Esq;
Abiel Ruddock,
Caleb Davis, Esq;
Capt. *Benja Waldo,*
Capt. *Samuel Barrett,*
Ebenezer Hancock,
Isaac Phillips,
Paul Revere,
Thomas Tileston,
Caleb Hopkins.

Town Treasurer.
David Jeffries,

Wardens.
Perues Bowen,
Capt. *Sam'l Rigway,*
Capt. *Jona. Freeman,*
Peter Virstille,
Nathaniel Shepard,
Joseph Webb,
Ebenezer Dorr,
Samuel Sloane,
Stephen Hall,
Adam Colson,
Stephen Symmes,
John Bennet,
John Coverly,
Thomas Bell,

Clerks of the Market.
Nathaniel Greenough,
Edward Gray,
Jonathan Pollard,
Lendal Pitts,
Joseph Sherburne, jr.
Elias Parkman,
Henry Prentice,
Andrew Belmer,
James Foster Condy,
Duncan Ingraham, jr.
Moses Grant,
Benjamin Hammet,

see pa. 923

Surveyor of Boards.
Clement Collins,
Abraham Howard,
Andrew Symmes,
Joseph Butler,
Benjamin Page,
Joseph Ford,
John Rogers,
Thomas Uran,
Edward Ranger,
John Bulfinch, jr.
Joseph Ballard,
James Blake,
John Lambert, jr.
Nathan Hancock,
Ebenezer Flaud,
John Champney,

Aleconners.
Deacon *Benja Church,*
Daniel Packer,
Deacon *Jona. Brown,*
Giles Harris, Esq;
Capt. *Samuel Downe,*
William Lewder,

Fence Viewers.
William Crafts,
John Lambert jr.
Nathaniel Wales,
Stephen Wales,
Nathan Hancock,

Surveyor of Hemp.
Benjamin Austin, Esq;

Sealers of Leather.
Samuel Bunge,
Jacob Halland,
Benjamin Bass,
Nathan Green,

Informers of Deer.
Adam Colson,
Thomas Edes,

Hogreeves.
Benjamin Blake,
Ralph Morgan,
Elijah Searle,

Haywards.
William M'Fadden,

Cullers of Staves.
John Owen,
Peter Cotta,
Manasseh Masters,
Benjamin Barnard,
Edward Carrell,
Israel Cook,
Richard Flood,
Samuel Prichard,
Benjamin Sault,
Jacob Williams,
Joshua Pico.

Scavingers.
Jonathan Farnum,
William Williams,
Thomas Bradford,
Joseph Butler,
Jonathan Stedman,
Jonathan Regers,
Edward L. Saunders,
Richard Salter,
Jeremiah Ruffell,
Samuel Hodgdon,
Henry Quincy,
Nathaniel Gubbet.

In the House of REPRESENTATIVES, March 29th, 1776.

Resolved, That the Commissary General of this colony be, and he hereby is impowered and directed to take into his custody, all and singular the stores of every kind, purchased by this colony for the use of the same, and not particularly appropriated; and the committees or other persons who may have any of the stores aforesaid in their possession, are hereby directed to deliver the same accordingly. Sent up for Concurrence.

William Cooper, Speak. pro. tem.

In Council, March 29 1776.

Read and Concurr'd. *Perez Morton*, Dp. Sec.

Consented to,

W. Sever,
W. Spooner,
J. Winthrop,
T. Cushing,
John Whitcomb,
Jed. Foster,
James Prescott,
D. Lincoln,
Cha's. Chauncy,
Eldad Taylor,
M. Farley,
J. Palmer,
Jabez Fisher,
S. Holten,
Moses Gill,
B. White,

A true Copy,

John Lowell, D. Sec. pro. tem.

& see index, under Jos. Warren. (1) see pa. 754, Vol. 4. † see indexes, under Men of War. ‡ see indexes, under Army British. ¥ see the Act pa. 836. ¥ see index, under Army of the United Colonies.

† See index, under Army of the United Colonies. & See index, under Canada. (8) see pa. 60, Vol. 3. (7) see index, under Congress Continental.

Mr. EDES, March 27.

Please to publish the following in your next Gazette.

OF a man who could say that the legislative body of a state were not bound in their doings to adhere to the constitution, but might change it at their pleasure—that the representatives of a people were not obliged to duty to regard the instructions of their constituents—that the parliament of Great-Britain had rightful authority to vacate Magna Charta? Of such a man, any thing, though ever so extravagant, might be believed.

At a time when so many are talking and writing upon the subject of establishing an independance of Great Britain; being drove to that expedient by the cruelty of the state, which we used to reverence as a parent; and when the late Governor Hutchinson, above referred to, is exerting every nerve to bring ruin and desolation on these once happy Colonies, his native land; when his daily prayer to administration is, subjugate the Rebels, or extirpate them from off the face of the earth; at such a time it were to be wished that it was known to the king and his ministry, that while he was in his letters falsely representing the Colonies as aiming at independance, and urging the necessity of the interposition of parliament to prevent it; and while he was ungratefully and wickedly soliciting the present cruel war against the country that gave him birth, and raised him to distinguished honors, he was contemplating more to disturb the people of the Massachusetts Bay to attempt a separation from Britain than any other man in that Colony. Those whom he falsely represented as incendiaries intended no such thing. They meant no more than to resist the people to a stop of them in rights and to an oppression of acts of parliament which they thought infringed them. But Mr. Hutchinson would take every opportunity of declaring, that if we were strong enough there would be no crime in rebelling—that he should have no scruple about the lawfulness of separating, and declaring ourselves independant—that we were not bound in conscience to remain subjects of King George—that it would be right to withdraw our allegiance, and set up for ourselves if we had good reason to think we could effect it. And he added, that nevertheless, it would be right for Britain to make war upon us, in order to subdue us, and retain us in subjection; and if she should overcome us, it would be also right that she should hang all our leading men.

There is not now the smallest doubt to be made but that when he was so often saying that which tended to excite a disposition to revolt, he was constantly telling the ministry of the great danger that such a horrid event would take place; and although the people in the Colonies never intended it, he roundly asserted that they did. And now we have been forced into a war, and he really supposes have thought of becoming independant he is earnest in his intreaties for a force sufficient to reduce us, that he may have the pleasure to see the country enslaved and the leading men (to whom he has a personal hatred) all hanged, as he no doubt they ought to be, though for doing even upon his own principles, that is innocent and right.

If any thing in this account seems to indicate an inconsistency in his conduct, the writer is not answerable for that. The account he has given is true, and though he could not swear that the particular words here used were all of them used by Mr. Hutchinson, yet that he delivered the sentiments expressed by them, the writer (if it would answer any end) would very readily make solemn oath; although at present, by choice to take the signature of

I. F. behind the curtain.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

About noon, on Thursday last, an effigy was exhibited through the principle parts of this city, attended by a great concourse of the inhabitants, and others, with the following labels.

"William Tryon, late Governor of this province, but now a professed Rebel and Traitor to his dearest rights and privileges, as well as to his native country; who, in order to extinguish every spark of American Liberty, and recommend himself to the favour of a brutal Tyrant, raised an iniquitous Court, and, illegally unjustly, and cruelly, shed the blood of an innocent and worthy citizen, when he had the command in North-Carolina. For which, and his numberless traiterous practices against the liberties of this country, he is to suffer the just demerits of his atrocious villany, as a warning to all others.

"Calm thinking villains, whom no faith can fix,
"Of double counsels, and of dark politicks."

Secondly. "Behold the bloody Tool of a sanguinary Despot, who is using his utmost efforts to enslave you!" With how secure a brow, and specious form he guides the secret Traitor!

Thirdly. "TORIES take Care!!!"

After it had been sufficiently exposed, it was hung on a Gallows, which had been prepared in the middle of the Parade; where, after receiving the contempt of an oppressed, insulted, and incensed people, it was cut down and destroyed. The whole being conducted without any manner of injury to any person whatever, unless it was the person who kept the sign of Tryon's Arms, which were taken down by some of the procession.

N. B. In one hand of the Effigy was placed Tryon's late Address to the Inhabitants of this Province. see page 912

By a gentleman arrived in this city from Montreal which place he left the 9th inst. we are informed, that Six Thousand troops in the Continental Service, had arrived in that city, and 1000 at Quebec; that he met incredible numbers on the Lakes coming up from all parts of the Continent, Messrs. Walker and Price, the two Delegates from Montreal to the Congress, set out on their way for Philadelphia the 1st instant.

We are informed by good authority of the arrival of several vessels at, and about Philadelphia, laden with large quantities of powder, arms, &c.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, March 21.

"An Express is this morning arrived from North Carolina, the particulars of which I cannot come at, altho I have taken some pains for the purpose. What I can collect is—that an engagement has happened between our people and the Regulators, that the latter were discomfited, two of their chiefs taken prisoners, and their Principal killed, thirty found among the slain, and many prisoners. I don't find that Martin was in the affair." See index, North Carolina.

STolen on Wednesday night last, from the fare the Dwelling House of John Hus, Esq; in Watertown, a large Waggon, painted red, the property of the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, of the value of Ten Pounds: Whoever will give information of the same, so that it may be obtained, and the Thief punished agreable to Law, shall be rewarded for their Trouble, by the Printer hereof. Watertown, March 30th 1776.

TO be said at Woburn, a large convenient House, with a Barn, Chaise House, and other Out Houses, belonging together, with fifteen Acres of choice Land; formerly occupied by the Rev. Jos'ah Sherman, late Pastor there: The said place is very convenient for a Trader. For further particulars apply to Duncan Ingraham, Inn of Boston, now residing at Lincoln.

TO BE SOLD,
By Abraham Frost,
A small House and some Furniture,
lying in Charlestown, at Col. Patterson's Encampment. For further particulars inquire of Abraham Frost lying in said House.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Nathaniel Clark late of Hopkinton, deceased, are desired to apply to Jonas Clark of Lexington, executor to the last Will of said deceased, in order for a settlement. March 28 1776.

TO BE SOLD
By SAMUEL ZEAGERS,
At the foot of Jackson's Hill in Little Cambridge,
——The following articles, viz.——

BLack rassels, calimancoes, cotton thicksetts, callicoes, men's and women's thread stockings, shallons, cambletts and cambletteens, cap and apron-tapes, broad cloths, bayes, wiltons, mohair, twist, worsted buttons, silk and hair ditto, scarf ditto, metal ditto, half silk pelerines, silk knee garters, ribands, men's black or white, best cotton wool cyanabrigs, &c.

RAN away from the Subscriber on the 16th of this Instant, a lately young Negro Man named Mile Strait limb'd, about 5 Feet 10 Inches tall, and has remarkable large Feet. Had on when he went away, a check'd woollen Shirt, a blue double-breasted Jacket without Sleeves, and have breeches yarn Stockings, and a red Duffle Great Coat—Whoever will take up said Negro, and bring him to his Master, shall receive a handsome Reward, and all Expences paid him. Warning is further hereby given for no Person or Persons to harbour conteal, or hire said Negro, as they must take the Consequences arising from bad Practices. And all Officers are also desired not to inlist said Negro, nor to hire him as a Waiter, but seeing him forth coming shall be intitled to the Reward and Expences accruing, and will highly oblige.

SAM'L ZEAGERS.

N. B. Whoever shall take up said Negro, and confine him in any Goal, and acquaint his Master thereof, shall be intitled to the Reward.

Little Cambridge, March 22 1776.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Watertown.

Just Published and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,
AN
ORATION,
Delivered at Watertown, March 5, 1776.
To Commemorate the Bloody Massacre at Boston,
Perpetrated March 5, 1770.
By PETER THACHER, A. M.

Asellum in prato timidus pascebat senex
Is, hostium clamore subito territus,
Sundebat alino fugere, ne pedem expi.
At ille lentus: quæso, num binas mihi,
Clitellus imposituram victorem putas?
Senex negavit. Ergo quid refert mea,
Cui serviam? Clitellus dum portem meas.
PHÆDRUS.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Philadelphia, And Sold by B. EDES, at the Printing Office near the Bridge, in Watertown,
[Dedicated to his Excellency George Washington, Esq; General and Commander in Chief of the Army of the United Colonies of North America.]
On fine Paper and a beautiful new Type; enriched with 12 useful Plates of the Manœuvres. Price 7 Dollar. (The London Edition being 10 s. bound.
MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS
FOR
OFFICERS
Detached in the Field: Containing,
A SCHEME for forming a Corps of a PARTISAN
Illustrated with Plans of the Manœuvres necessary in carrying on the PETITE GUERRE.
By ROGER STEVENSON, Esq;
——Fas est et ab hoste doceri. Ovid.

Colony of the Massachusetts Bay, Plimouth, ss.

AT a Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into the counties of *Plimouth, Barnstable, Bristol, Nantucket* or *Dukes County*, to be held at *Plimouth*, in the said county of *Plimouth*, on Monday the 15th day of April, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the justice of the capture of the following vessels, viz. of a sloop called the *Polly*, burthen about seventy five tons, commanded by *Sibeline White*; of a Schooner called the *Industry*, burthen about eighty five tons commanded by *Charles Coffin*; of a small fishing schooner burthen about fifteen tons, commanded by one *Dawsey*; of a ship called the *Happy Return*, burthen about one hundred and thirty tons, commanded by *James Hall*; of a ship called the *Norfolk* burthen about one hundred and twenty tons commanded by *Jonathan Greedal*; of a sloop called the *Dolphin*, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Lot Norton*; of a brigantine called the *St. Lawrence*, burthen about one hundred and sixty five tons, commanded by *James Coffin*; of a sloop called the *Sally*, burthen about seventy tons, commanded by *George Middleton*; of a ship called the *Lively Lucy*, burthen about thirty tons, commanded by one *Wayman*; of a sloop called the *Britannia*, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Joseph Hall*; of a sloop called the *Betsey* burthen about one hundred and fifteen tons, commanded by *Wilfred Heath*; and of a ship called the *Harriot*, burthen about two hundred and forty tons, commanded by *Wemyss Orrock*—All which vessels, said to be employed in supplying the fleet and army, employed against the *United Colonies*, and taken and brought into the counties of *Plimouth, Barnstable* and *Bristol* aforesaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in the Court aforesaid; and trials will be had thereon, from day to day, until the whole are tried. And notice is hereby given pursuant to the [illegible] of the colony aforesaid, to all persons claiming property in any of the aforesaid vessels or cargoes, or in any ways concerned therein, that they may appear and shew cause (if any they have) why the said vessels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, should not be condemned.

NATHAN CUSHING, Judge of said Court.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Eleazer Holbrook, late of Worcester, deceased, are desired to pay their said Debts to Thomas Wheeler, of Worcester, Administrator on the said Deceased's Estate:—And all Persons that have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring them in to said Wheeler, as soon as may be, in Order to a speedy Settlement. THO's WHEELER.

Worcester, Mar. 4. 1776.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. Abigal Martin, late of Northborough, Widow, Innholder, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Samuel Baker, Esq; of Bolton, or Joseph Baker, Esq; of Westborough, Administrators on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.

(1) see Hungr Speech, pa. 867, & Proclamation, pa. 846. (2) see index, under Letters. (3) see American rights, page 1089, 1228. (4) see indexes, under Troops British, & Men of War. (5) see indexes, under King & Crises, pa. 740, &c. (6) see indexes, under Insurrections. (9) see pa. 886 under Tryon.

† see index, under Army of the United Colonies. & see index, under Canada. (8) see pa. 60, Vol. 3. (7) see index, under Congress Continental.

† see our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. & see Magna Charta, pa. 1790, 1050, Vol. 2. ¶ see Common sense pa. 907. ¶ see index, under Independence pa. 971. ¶ see list of Grievances, pa. 971. & see index, under Hutchinson, Gov. (1) see Hungr Speech, pa. 867, & Proclamation, pa. 846. (2) see index, under Letters. ¶ see index, under Army British, & Army of the United Colonies. (3) see American rights, page 1089, 1228. (4) see indexes, under Troops British, & Men of War. (5) see indexes, under King & Crises, pa. 740, &c. (6) see indexes, under Insurrections. (9) see pa. 886 under Tryon.